

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1973

Established 1887

|         |      |         |      |        |      |         |      |        |      |       |      |      |      |       |      |       |      |         |      |            |      |         |      |             |      |         |      |        |      |          |      |       |      |        |      |             |      |        |      |               |      |            |      |
|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|------------|------|---------|------|-------------|------|---------|------|--------|------|----------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|
| Austria | 1.35 | Denmark | 2.25 | France | 1.46 | Germany | 1.00 | Greece | 1.00 | India | 1.00 | Iran | 1.00 | Italy | 1.00 | Japan | 1.00 | Lebanon | 1.00 | Luxembourg | 1.00 | Morocco | 1.00 | Netherlands | 1.00 | Nigeria | 1.00 | Norway | 1.00 | Portugal | 1.00 | Spain | 1.00 | Sweden | 1.00 | Switzerland | 1.00 | Turkey | 1.00 | U.S. Military | 1.00 | Yugoslavia | 1.00 |
|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|---------|------|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|------------|------|---------|------|-------------|------|---------|------|--------|------|----------|------|-------|------|--------|------|-------------|------|--------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
7-54 (15-11). Tomorrow Variable.  
7-54 (15-11). LONDON: Partly  
5-48 (15-7). Tomorrow similar.  
emp. 59-61 (15-5). CHANNEL:  
Showers. Temp. 53-53 (17-11).  
Showers. Temp. 55-50 (13-10).  
sp. 47-43 (12-8).  
ONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

## aching elayed 5 Days

### f Skylab es Repair

VEDY, May 17 (AP).—The Skylab mission to the Skylab scheduled to begin today was put off for five days to allow time to complete the repairs to the space station.

The mission was scheduled to begin at 9:02 a.m. May 25, carrying two astronauts and materials to the Skylab.

The mission was delayed because of problems with the station's thermal control system.

The mission was delayed because of problems with the station's thermal control system.



ONCE AGAIN—Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho shaking hands after meeting in Paris suburb yesterday. In center is Nguyen Phuong, of North Vietnamese delegation.

### To Seek End of Truce Violations

## Kissinger, Tho Meet for Five Hours

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 17 (REUTERS).—Henry A. Kissinger met for five hours today with the man he described last night as "my old colleague," Le Duc Tho, on how to end violations of the Vietnam cease-fire treaty.

Mr. Kissinger later said that the talks had gone "okay."

He and the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister met at a villa in the suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine, and the two sides scheduled another meeting for tomorrow afternoon. After the talks, Mr. Kissinger returned to Paris for almost two hours of talks with the French Foreign Minister, Michel Jobert.

Later, officials at the Elysee Palace said that Mr. Kissinger would meet with President Georges Pompidou tomorrow, at Mr. Kissinger's request.

Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger, the men who negotiated the Jan. 27 Vietnam cease-fire agreement, appeared at the first of what are expected to be several meetings to try to resolve difficulties in Indochina.

## Two Main Buddhist Factions Form Alliance in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, May 17 (Reuters).—South Vietnam's two leading Buddhist factions ended seven years of division today to form an alliance to work for political reconciliation and peace.

They were joined by 14 other minor Buddhist sects in an unusual display of unity to mark the 25th anniversary of the birth of Buddha.

The militant An Quang faction, long opponents of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, agreed to work with the pro-government Quoc Tu group.

Observers noted that the Buddhists have been an important and influential force whenever they acted together in the past.

Prominent monks from the An Quang faction in particular, alluded to the new grouping as an important force for political reconciliation.

But they hesitated to call themselves the third force mentioned in the Paris agreement with the two Southern Vietnamese parties, the Viet Cong and the Saigon government.

The secretary-general of the An Quang, the Venerable Thich Huynh Quang, told reporters: "We need a strong unified force to face the new political situation of the future."

He said the government of President Thieu did not welcome a Unified Buddhist movement and preferred, instead, a disorganized opposition.

The leader of the pro-government faction, the Venerable Thich Tin, Nhan, said his aim was joining the An Quang Buddhists to encourage genuine national reconciliation at all levels.

Meanwhile, across South Vietnam, the level of fighting remained unchanged.

The South Vietnamese High Command said it was not aware of any change in the fighting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Watergate Seen as Only Part Of Wide Undercover Activity

### Sen. Ervin Opens Hearing, Continuing Effort of Spying, Sabotage Cited Since 1969

WASHINGTON, May 17 (REUTERS).—A select Senate committee opened today a series of hearings to probe the Watergate scandal and alleged efforts by high White House officials to cover up administration complicity and to hinder other investigations of political sabotage in the 1972 presidential election.

The seven members of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, sitting in the caucus room of the Old Senate Office Building, began the hearings exactly 11 months after five men were arrested with eavesdropping equipment in Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate building.

The committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., called attention to the sensational disclosures and mass resignations that grew out of what has come to be called loosely "the Watergate scandal," much of it reported in unattributed news accounts.

Sen. Ervin said at the start of the hearing:

"My colleagues on the committee and I are determined to uncover all the relevant facts surrounding these matters, and to spare no one whatever his station in life may be, in our efforts to accomplish that goal."

The first witness of the scores expected to be called in weeks or months of hearings was Robert C. Odle, office manager of the Committee for Re-Election of the President—the organization that directed the 1972 campaign that led to President Nixon's landslide re-election.

Like a Trial

Mr. Odle stressed in an opening statement that while two former workers for the committee—G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr.—already were facing prison terms for the June 17, 1972, Watergate burglary, hundreds of other workers did nothing wrong in the campaign.

"If others are guilty," Mr. Odle said, "I hope that they will be exposed and prosecuted. These hearings will help in that purpose."

The questioning of Mr. Odle established that the senators intend to run the hearings like a trial, although the panel is only a fact-finding body and cannot impose penalties.

Sen. Ervin began asking Mr. Odle immediately about former Attorney General John N. Mitchell's relationship with the re-election committee.

Mr. Odle said that for much of the year before he resigned as attorney general, Mr. Mitchell was making major decisions in the Nixon re-election campaign.

Mr. Odle said that as far back as May, 1971, memoranda were going to Mr. Mitchell at the Justice Department. Mr. Mitchell did not resign as attorney general until March, 1973, and joined the campaign as director a month later.

Mr. Odle said there was no doubt that ultimate political authority for the campaign rested in the White House.

"It is fair to say that the committee was set up, organized and directed from the White House," Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., asked.

"The White House had influence," Mr. Odle said. "But the campaign director was not from the White House. He came from the outside."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



LEADOFF WITNESS—Robert C. Odle, office manager of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President in 1972, taking oath before Senate Watergate Committee.

### Regarded Pleas as Improper

## Helms Says Nixon Not Told Of Requests by Aides to CIA

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, May 17 (REUTERS).—Richard M. Helms, former CIA director, was quoted yesterday as saying that he felt that White House requests for his agency's assistance in the Watergate affair were improper, but that he never told President Nixon of his concern.

Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, was questioned for more than three hours yesterday by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that is probing CIA involvement in the Watergate and Pentagon papers cases.

His testimony was not made public and he refused to answer questions as he emerged from the hearing.

However, Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., chairman of the investigating panel, said later that Mr. Helms had expressed concern over repeated attempts of White House aides to involve the CIA in the Watergate affair.

Did Mr. Helms convey his concern to the President? "No," Sen. McClellan replied. "He did not feel at that time that he should go to the President about it. He did not want the CIA involved."

Mr. Helms had told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee earlier this spring, during his confirmation hearings, on the basis of a plea that the CIA had not been involved in the Watergate affair.

Since then, however, other present and former CIA officials have told congressional committees that the agency provided assistance to the White House in two incidents involving the Pentagon papers case and had been approached other times by White House aides in apparent attempts to cover up events surrounding the break-in of Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex last year.

Mr. Helms confirmed the disclosures of other CIA officials but, under questioning, he also defended his earlier denial of CIA involvement in the Watergate affair.

"He did not relate these events to the Watergate," Sen. McClellan said.

"After all, this Watergate is a very broad-based thing," said Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, ranking Republican on the subcommittee.

Asked if Mr. Helms had known that White House requests for CIA assistance were part of an attempted cover-up, Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., replied: "He didn't and, in fact, they weren't. The so-called Mexican laundering operation did not relate in any way to the bugging of Democratic headquarters."

The Mexican "laundering" incident involved Nixon re-election campaign funds that had been channeled through a Mexico City bank.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## n Slain, 31 Hurt in Blast ce Ceremony in Milan

17 (NYT).—A 17-year-old man was killed and 31 injured by a hand grenade in a crowded outdoor ceremony here today to mark the end of a year of terrorism in Italy.

The blast, police said, occurred at a ceremony to honor the slain law-enforcement officer, 40-year-old Bertoldi, who was killed in a car bombing in December, 1969.

Mr. Calabresi was himself under investigation by the judiciary in the death of an anarchist, Giuseppe Pinelli, who fell or jumped out of a fourth-floor window of Milan police headquarters in December, 1969.

The anarchist's death, which has not yet been cleared up, occurred during a police inquiry into a Milan bank bombing in which 16 persons had been killed a few days earlier.

The 1969 bombing is also unsolved. Ultra-leftists and neo-Fascists have been charged with plotting to bomb the bank but have not been tried.

Sources close to the police said today that Mr. Calabresi had at one time wanted to question the man who allegedly threw the hand grenade today, but was unable to locate him.

Bertoldi, the man arrested after today's explosion, was born in Venice and is said to have belonged to an anarchist organization there. Officials said that he had often been convicted on charges of theft, robbery and other crimes, and that he was wanted on charges of attempted homicide and robbery when he escaped to Switzerland in 1971.

Government spokesman Adolfo Sarti told the Senate in Rome tonight that Bertoldi had last resided in a kibbutz near Gaza, Israel. The official declared that the anarchist, using a forged passport in the name of Massimo Magli, left Israel earlier this month, arrived in Genoa last Sunday and came to Milan Tuesday.

Weapons experts said the hand grenade thrown today had been manufactured in Israel.

The policemen who arrested the suspect today had to fight off an enraged crowd that had started running him up. Tonight, the police were looking for another man who had been observed driving the anarchist to police headquarters in a car.



TRAGEDY IN MILAN—Picture taken right after powerful explosion in front of the city's police headquarters.

## Britain's Cod Trawler Fleet Moving Out of Icelandic Area

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 17 (Reuters).—The British trawler fleet is withdrawing from Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishery limit because it has not been given British naval protection, the Icelandic Coast Guard announced today.

The 40-trawler fleet started putting out after the British government failed to meet a 4 a.m. ultimatum to send naval vessels to protect them against Icelandic patrol ships, the coast guard added.

In London tonight, British trawler owners voted to try to get their fishing vessels to return to disputed waters off Iceland, after receiving a promise of Royal Navy support if necessary.

The coast guard office in Reykjavik said tonight that only one crippled British trawler was left within the 50-mile limit. The vessel had developed engine trouble.

It also said two British frigates, the *Essex* and the *Fynmouth*, were stationed off the east coast of Iceland, but outside the 50-mile limit.

Political circles in Reykjavik said today that if the British government sent in the navy, it would be embarrassing for President Nixon and President Georges Pompidou, of France, to meet as scheduled at the end of this month, in a country beleaguered by the British Navy.

The trawler fleet's decision to withdraw is a major development in the "cod war" which followed Iceland's unilateral decision to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles last September, Britain and West Germany regard the move as illegal.

Tension has grown in the eight months since the new limits came into force and Icelandic Coast Guard ships have out the trawler fleet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



## Subtle Corruption Cited

## Ellsberg Says Secret World Functions Inside Pentagon

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—In testimony that produced a senatorial shouting match, Daniel Ellsberg charged yesterday that the attempt to prosecute him in the Pentagon papers case was "part of a scheme" to re-elect President Nixon.

He blamed what he called "the conspiratorial apparatus" that the Nixon administration inherited and that Mr. Ellsberg said had once even subtly corrupted him.

"It would be foolish to suppose that only individuals are involved," Mr. Ellsberg told a panel of Senate subcommittees headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine. "It is the system that has gone awry."

Free of the charges against him last week because of government misconduct ranging from burglary to wiretapping, Mr. Ellsberg acknowledged that his theory of a link between his own prosecution and the political espionage behind the Watergate scandal was based on circumstantial evidence.

**Hunt Pointed Out**  
But he repeatedly noted that Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt Jr.—whom the White House hired shortly after Mr. Ellsberg had been indicted—kept turning up in clandestine operations designed to discredit not only him but Democratic presidential candidates as well.

Mr. Ellsberg's allegations were attacked by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., who accused him of unfairly imputing guilt to individuals, such as Mr. Nixon, when legally they should be presumed innocent. But he said that Mr. Ellsberg's "innocence" had never been "proved."

Sen. Thurmond's statement was challenged by Sen. Muskie and the two senators engaged in an angry exchange.

Maintaining an even temper throughout the stormy hearing, Mr. Ellsberg outlined a "world of secrecy" within the government: secret reading rooms, each as big as the main room of the New York Public Library, behind nondescript doors at the Pentagon; four-star generals serving as secret couriers and super-secret

## World of Secrets

"I lived in a world of secrets for 12 years," Mr. Ellsberg said of his government service which ended as a special assistant to the secretary of defense during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration. "I thought I was above the law."

In that vein, Mr. Ellsberg recalled having documents in his Pentagon safe during the 1964-65 debate on Vietnam that would have shown that "two cabinet secretaries" (Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara) were lying directly to Senate committees in executive session. Instead of speaking up, Mr. Ellsberg said, "I kept my mouth shut."

Government secrecy, Mr. Ellsberg charged, has become so pervasive that there are 20 classifications "above top secret" only "the elect" at the Pentagon know of entire document rooms there behind safe doors, each with a special guard armed with computerized lists, updated daily, of those who may enter.

## Lowest is Comint

Of all the above-top-secret clearances, Mr. Ellsberg said, "the lowest" is called Comint (communication intercept) data such as that gained from a wiretap. He estimated that about 120,000 persons, all in the executive branch, have that clearance—in contrast to the 400,000 to 500,000 who have "top-secret" clearance.

"The next clearance above that [Comint] is called 'cave' way down—about 14,000 to 20,000—large number but still a small portion of the electorate."

It all amounts, Mr. Ellsberg said, to a "government of espionage cells. The President knows all of this and spends too much of his time running a James Bond apparatus."

Besides encouraging the notion that those outside the government "priesthood" have no right to make decisions, Mr. Ellsberg said, the system makes it "your duty to lie" when asked about the information.

## 2d Man on Richardson's List Refuses Watergate Probe Job

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—Warren Christopher, one of the men on the list of Attorney General-designate Elliot L. Richardson for the job of special prosecutor in the Watergate investigation, turned down the job yesterday because, he said, he would not have been granted enough independence. He was the second man to decline the position.

"It didn't seem to me there was any reasonable probability I could, even after more discussions, achieve the requisite independence," Mr. Christopher declared. He was interviewed at Dulles International Airport before he returned to his home in Los Angeles.

Mr. Christopher met with Mr. Richardson yesterday. The two men still on Mr. Richardson's list are David W. Peck, former presiding justice of the New York State Appellate Division, and William H. Erickson, a justice on the Colorado Supreme Court—were to meet with Mr. Richardson after that.

A spokesman for Mr. Richardson said that it would be at least Friday before he could announce his choice.

**'Ultimate Responsibility'**  
In four days of testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Richardson has insisted that he would have to "maintain ultimate responsibility" for the Watergate investigation. Several committee members have challenged that position and have argued that the special prosecutor should have total control over the Watergate investigation and prosecution.

Tuesday, Judge Harold R. Tyler Jr. of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, turned down the job because he was unwilling to give up his judgeship. He was Mr. Richardson's first choice for the position.

Mr. Christopher, a deputy attorney general in the Johnson administration, is a highly respected lawyer who has been praised by several Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee.



The Eterna Sonic! Perfection in electronic timekeeping. Split second precision even under the most rigorous conditions! Never needs winding! Just change the battery once a year. Whatever your taste in watches there is one for you in our exciting new Eterna Sonic range!

**ETERNA:SONIC**  
with the balanced tuning fork

In the U.S.: Eterna Watch Company of America Inc., 315 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10001.  
In Canada: Henry Binks & Sons (Montreal) Ltd., 1240 Phillips Square, Montreal 71.

Representations in over 140 countries



Daniel Ellsberg

## Ervin Opens Senate Hearing, Pledging to 'Spare No One'

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Justice Department." The comment brought laughter in the room crowded with newsmen, other spectators and television cameras.

Sen. Joseph D. Montoya, D., N.M., asked: "You still presume that he was making some major decisions in the Department of Justice prior to the time he resigned as attorney general?"

A. "Of course, yes," the witness said.

Mr. Odle, 38, a former White House assistant, said—as he did at the Watergate trial in January—that he had not known of political sabotage or spying by the campaign committee.

Two of the men convicted of burglary, wiretapping and conspiracy in the Watergate break-in were employed in the campaign. Mr. Odle said to have been the supervisor of the burglary, was counsel to the committee's finance arm, Mr. McCord was the committee's security chief, hired by Mr. Odle.

Q—Did you know about surveillance by the committee for the Re-Election of the President?

A—Absolutely not.

Q—Did you know anything about sabotage operations by members of the committee for the Re-Election of the President?

A—Only what I read in the newspapers.

## Memo Questioned

Sen. Montoya asked Mr. Odle about a memorandum dated July 3, 1971, on stationery of the committee for the Re-Election of the President, addressed to Mr. Mitchell. The memo was initialed by Jeb Stuart Magruder, who headed the campaign staff before Mr. Mitchell took over.

"Enclosed is a copy of a proposal to insure that the President and his congressional supporters get proper credit for federal government programs. If implemented this should be an effective method of insuring that political considerations are taken into account."

Mr. Odle said he did not think he had seen the memorandum before but that it resembled other such notes going to Mr. Mitchell. He said he had sent some, dealing with matters like renting more office space or leasing cars.

On the afternoon of the Watergate arrests last June 17, Mr. Odle said, he took home a legal-sized file folder about 1 1/2 inches thick, from the desk of Mr. Magruder, then deputy director. He said he now believes the folder may have contained logs of wiretapped telephone conversations.

The file was given him by Mr. Magruder's assistant, Robert Reiser, Mr. Odle said, and added that he never looked inside and did not know first-hand what it contained. The material was described to him as a strategic file at the time, but he said he now believed it contained "things which have no place in a political campaign."

Sen. Howard E. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., questioned Mr. Odle in detail about his activities at campaign headquarters the day of the Watergate burglary.

Mr. Odle said Mrs. McCord telephoned to say "something to the effect that Jim has been involved in a project which has failed. He's involved in the Watergate thing and he's in jail."

Two of the Watergate conspirators, Liddy and E. Howard Hunt Jr., were not arrested inside the Watergate. Mr. Odle said he saw Liddy at committee headquarters later that day.

"I asked him where the paper shredder was... He later came out and said how do you work it, and I said 'Press the button,'" Mr. Odle said. "Later I saw him on his way into the shredding room."

Q—Did you see him shredding papers?

A. No sir, but I assumed that he was going to shred them... It didn't seem that highly unusual at that point."

Later that Saturday afternoon, Mr. Odle said, he was in a three-way telephone conversation with Mr. Magruder and Mr. Reiser. They discussed taking files from the committee offices during the weekend. He said his own worry was that of safe-keeping documents such as the election committee's budget.

"I destroyed no piece of paper, not one shred of paper, in connection with the Watergate," Mr. Odle said with vehemence. "Now

## Watergate Seen as Only Part Of Wide Undercover Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

use in the Watergate investigation that are designed, at least in part, to prevent testimony about the undercover operations by those with knowledge of them.

Several sources described the political espionage and sabotage, including the Watergate bugging, as the logical extension of covert operations established long before.

"Watergate was a natural action that came from long-existing circumstances," a high-level participant in many of the under-

cover activities observed. He said: "It grew out of an atmosphere. This way of life was not new... There have been fairly broad [illegal and quasi-legal] activities from the beginning of the administration. I didn't know where 'national security' ended and political espionage started."

The sources said that the activities were aimed at whatever individuals or groups the White House perceived as a threat. "First it was radicals," he said, "then it was reporters and leading White House aides, then the Democrats. They all got the same treatment: bugging, infiltration, burglary, spying, etc."

Besides the use of the FBI for intelligence-gathering purposes, the White House used the Secret Service in the 1972 campaign to investigate the private life of at least one Democratic presidential candidate, reliable sources said.

Seven investigative sources and Nixon administration officials have told The Washington Post recently that Mr. Haldeman and former White House special counsel Charles Colson were the principal figures behind the undercover campaign in behalf of President Nixon's re-election and that other high officials were involved.

Much of that campaign was designed to secure the Democratic party's presidential nomination for Sen. George McGovern, considered by the White House to be Mr. Nixon's least formidable opponent.

## Examples of Tactics

Sources in the White House, the committee for the Re-election of the President and investigative agencies have cited the following as other examples of tactics employed in the campaign:

● Well before they were leaked to the news media, Mr. Ehrlichman obtained copies of Sen. Magruder's health records. It could not be determined how Mr. Ehrlichman obtained the records, which showed that Sen. Magruder had received electric shock treatments for nervous exhaustion several years earlier.

● Devan Shumway, spokesman for the committee for the Re-election of the President, acknowledged yesterday that he asked two reporters to supply information about Sen. McGovern's campaign schedule to the Nixon committee. Mr. Shumway said that the reporters, whom he declined to identify, turned down the request because "most of my friends in the news business are honorable." He said that he approached the reporters under orders from Jeb Stuart Magruder, the former deputy director of Mr. Nixon's campaign.

● Mr. Colson organized at least 30 groups of Nixon supporters to "attack" network news correspondents through write-ins, telephone and telegram campaigns to turn Girard, a former Nixon committee press aide who said that he quit last May because he was appalled by the proposal.

● Mr. Magruder offered from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to several writers to assemble a critical book about Sen. McGovern's early life in South Dakota. The project eventually was abandoned, according to several sources.

What has been described by Nixon re-election committee sources as "obscene" wiretapping and manipulation extended even to minute details. "Nothing was left to chance," one former White House aide said. As an example, several campaign officials cited White House orchestration of the Republican party convention in August.

"We couldn't control what the television did completely," one official said, "but we came close. When they weren't paying attention to what was going on at the speaker's platform, we'd shut off the lights in the convention hall to force the cameras to the podium."

Ex-CIA Chief Is Witness

(Continued from Page 1)

bank and later used to finance various operations connected with the Watergate affair.

It, Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy CIA director, told the Senate Committee unanimously approved today a bill to limit the war powers of the President.

The measure, identical to one passed by the Senate last year, would allow the President, without prior approval of Congress, to use U.S. troops in combat for only 30 days to repel attack or the threat of attack on U.S. forces or territory or to rescue Americans endangered abroad or at sea.

It would not apply to "present hostilities," Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said.

**WHO Votes to Accept North Korea's 66-41**  
GENEVA, May 17 (AP).—North Korea was admitted to the World Health Organization by 66 votes to 41 at WHO's annual assembly here today.

Earlier, the assembly had rejected a bid by 28 nations including South Korea, the United States, Britain and Japan, to put off for a year consideration of North Korea's application to join the 197-nation body. Voting on both vital draft resolutions was by secret ballot.

Sen. McClellan said that Mr. Helms admitted that he had earlier approved a request of another White House aide for CIA preparation of a "personality assessment" on Daniel Ellsberg in connection with the Pentagon papers case.

Mr. McClellan said that Mr. Helms told him that this "personality" was not that he "reliability" granted the request because it had come from the White House.



CROSSING OVER—Political prisoners (right), held by the South Vietnamese, by woman guerrillas and photographers as they crossed mid-river boundary between government and Viet Cong territory after their release at Quang Tri, South Viet

## For 'Reconciliation and Peace'

## 2 Buddhist Groups Form Alliance in Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

Command reported that heavy clashes continued in Binh Dinh Province on the central coast, the site of an expected Communist push next weekend to mark the late North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh's birthday.

A command spokesman said that in one clash yesterday, 17 Communist soldiers were killed during a daylight attack against a government patrol.

In Saigon, North Vietnamese representatives agreed today that a U.S. military team could visit

Hanoi again tomorrow to the graves of 23 Americans died while prisoners of war.

An American team in Hanoi last Friday for the but saw the graves of only of the other 20 had been 35 miles outside Hanoi, North Vietnamese said wasn't time to visit them.

## Strikes Along the Mekong

PHNOM PENH, May 17 (AP).—American planes flew strikes along the banks of the Mekong River today to protect a Phnom Penh boat convoy under Communist military sources said.

The sources said the eight vessels began receiving small arms fire about 23 southeast of Phnom Penh.

American Forward Air C (FAC) pilots radioed that of the tanks had a "small" of four American armed men.

Four American armed men were seen in the area.

Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, the chief of naval operations, told the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee today that a fund could lead to a chain of events putting Middle East oil under Soviet control.

"Without the bombing it is almost certain Cambodia would fall," Adm. Zumwalt testified. He added later, "I believe if Cambodia falls, South Vietnam falls."

As in previous negotiations, the two sides agreed to alternate sites.

Mr. Kissinger called on Mr. Jobert at the Quai d'Orsay for just under two hours this evening for their first meeting since Mr. Jobert became foreign minister.

French sources said afterward that the two men had conducted a general review of world problems, including Indochina, the Middle East, the coming monetary and trade negotiations and preparations for the Pompidou-Nixon meeting in Iceland May 31.

The sources said another meeting was "probable" before Mr. Kissinger's departure.

Mr. Jobert has taken a hard line on how Europe should approach the world trade and monetary talks with the United States, and the French also have shown no enthusiasm for Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a "new Atlantic Charter."

Meanwhile, Saigon representatives today met with their Viet Cong counterparts for the 11th time in the negotiations on the future of South Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Thieu, the Viet Cong delegation chief, told newsmen later that he had denounced the U.S. bombings of Viet-Cong-held territory, and said that the Saigon delegation had "defended the Americans."

Nguyen Van Thieu, the Saigon delegation leader, condemned the Viet Cong for creating the current impasse in the talks and said that the Viet Cong was using the same tactics that had made the Vietnam peace talks on the Avenue Klobner "mark time for almost four years."

**Senate Unit Votes Curbs**  
WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved today a bill to limit the war powers of the President.

The measure, identical to one passed by the Senate last year, would allow the President, without prior approval of Congress, to use U.S. troops in combat for only 30 days to repel attack or the threat of attack on U.S. forces or territory or to rescue Americans endangered abroad or at sea.

It would not apply to "present hostilities," Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said.

**Finland and Comecon Sign Trade Accord**  
MOSCOW, May 17 (Reuters).—Comecon, the Soviet bloc's economic organization, has signed a cooperation agreement with Finland, its first with a capitalist country.

The agreement, signed yesterday, provides for a special commission to be set up to handle trade and technological exchanges between Finland and the nine member states of Comecon.

(Yesterday's readings: US at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## Britain's Cod Trawler Fleet Moving Out of Icelandic Area

(Continued from Page 1)

wires of more than 50 British and German trawlers working within the extended limits.

Iceland argues that the extension is essential to prevent cod stocks, on which it depends for 80 percent of its foreign trade, from disappearing.

A coast guard spokesman today described the move by the British trawlers as a kind of tactical victory for the coast guard, at least for the time being.

The Daily Visir, Reykjavik's only afternoon newspaper, printed a report of the trawlers' departure under the headline: "The British Have Surrendered."

But it reflected the general surprise that the "surrender" had been forced by a coast guard that has been severely criticized as being weak and ineffective. It said it remained to be seen what the British government would do now.

"We have in fact been losing the cod war on our home grounds. Our coast guard has been in a shambles, being unable to effect a single arrest all through the nine months since the fisheries dispute started," the Daily Visir said.

It said that Iceland was, however, winning the cod war on the international level, where its claim of a 50-mile limit was "quite obvious" compared with demands by certain other countries for 200-mile limits.

British trawlers have been under increasing pressure from Icelandic gunboats, which have kept them on the move, and poor catches have been reported.

Earlier this week, an Icelandic gunboat tried to arrest a trawler for the first time since the dispute began and five shells were fired during the incident.

A spokesman for the trawler

skippers said in Hull: "I have had enough. They fish under these conditions must have protection!"

But a Labor member of parliament representing a constituency in Hull, Kevin McNagh, the skippers had acted "toughly" in pulling out waters.

**70-Mile Ultimatum**  
STRASSBOURG, May 17 (AP).—Einar Agustsson, Iceland's Minister, predicted today country would some day extend its fishing limits miles—30 miles beyond its present limit.

"That will be our ultimatum," he said. "Not a request."

He refused to predict would happen if the British takes a hand in the current conflict.

"There will be no w Britain," he said. "That's absolutely out of the question."

## WEATHER

ALGARVE... 17 63 C  
AMSTERDAM... 16 61 C  
ANKARA... 12 55 C  
ATHENS... 12 55 C  
BEIRUT... 21 70 C  
BERLIN... 12 54 C  
BOMBAY... 18 64 C  
BUENOS AIRES... 18 64 C  
CAIRO... 18 64 C  
CASABLANCA... 18 64 C  
COPTAGH... 13 55 C  
COSTA MESA... 12 54 C  
DUBLIN... 11 52 C  
EDINBURGH... 9 48 C  
FRANKFURT... 12 54 C  
GENEVA... 10 50 C  
ISTANBUL... 15 58 C  
LAS PALMAS... 23 78 C  
LONDON... 15 58 C  
LISBON... 15 58 C  
MADRID... 15 58 C  
MILAN... 14 57 C  
MONTREAL... 16 61 C  
MOSCOW... 13 57 C  
MUNICH... 14 57 C  
NEW YORK... 17 63 C  
NICE... 18 64 C  
OSLO... 13 55 C  
PARIS... 15 58 C  
PRAGUE... 12 54 C  
ROME... 20 68 C  
SOFIA... 14 57 C  
STOCKHOLM... 14 57 C  
TOKYO... 22 72 C  
TURIN... 20 68 C  
VENICE... 16 61 C  
VIENNA... 12 55 C  
WARSZAWA... 9 48 C  
WASHINGTON... 12 54 C  
ZURICH... 15 58 C

(Yesterday's readings: US at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

## Nixon Is Busy As Hearings Start on TV

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP).—President Nixon occupied himself today with foreign affairs as people across the nation watched the start of the Senate hearings on the Watergate scandal on their television screens.

The President "doesn't watch much television," Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said. "He doesn't have a television [set] in his office."

Mr. Nixon ordered that special summaries on the hearings be prepared for him regularly under the direction of Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., his interim White House chief of staff.

**MICHEL SWISS**  
PERFUMES-GLOVES  
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
15 Rue de la Paix - PARIS  
Tel. CPE 60-35

لانا، لانا



Sources Assured

## Kissinger Reportedly Sought Tapping of Some Aides

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Kissinger personally asked the FBI with the names of his aides on the Security Council whom wiretapped, Justice sources said yesterday.

Those bugged at Mr. Kissinger's request, the sources said, included Mr. Sonnenfeldt, an official who was reported to be in charge of the Treasury Department.

## Four Aides Train Mile Ride

D. Fla., May 17.—A mother of four, a 28-year-old woman, was here and drove a car before it was involved in a collision.

As on a collision, the hijacked train was derailed by a quick action by Mrs. Pipkin's unscheduled up to 80 miles an hour.

Train was switched where it was derailed, plunged off the tracks, and was found on the controls, derailed and derailed, she said she did not see anything of the incident.

## Northern GOP Leaders Attack Nixon's Handling of Scandal

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Nixon's handling of a scandal was strong yesterday by leading Republicans who warned that confidence in the government was being damaged by the scandal.

Republican party leaders in the Southern states, privately, concluded that the scandal was a major factor in the election.

## Tonates to Free do Gas

VCO, Colo., May 17.—A nuclear device was 90,000 tons of TNT, a mile beneath the Rockies today in an aimed at loosening of natural gas. The device's sonar atomic mechanism without a hitch. It is a nuclear blast to Atomic Energy Commission to stimulate the flow of natural gas formations.

## Segretti Enters Not Guilty Plea

TAMPA, Fla., May 17 (AP).—Donald H. Segretti pleaded not guilty today to charges of distributing a phony campaign letter during the Florida presidential primary that accused two Democratic candidates of sexual misconduct.

Mr. Segretti, 38, a California lawyer and Nixon campaign figure, was given 30 days to file motions on the two-count indictment. He is charged by a federal grand jury in Orlando of publishing and distributing an anonymous campaign letter and conspiracy to distribute it. Both counts are misdemeanors, punishable by a maximum of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

The letter, printed on the campaign stationery of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and mailed just before the March 14 primary, accused Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota of sexual misconduct.

Tampa accountant George Hearing, 40, indicted with Mr. Segretti, pleaded guilty Friday to a charge of distributing the letter and innocent of the conspiracy count. A ruling is expected June 15 on the plea.

was far more extensive than previously reported. It was he, they said, who initially forwarded the formal request for the bugging to the FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, after being authorized to do so by President Nixon.

The White House formally acknowledged that the President provided such authorization in May, 1969, after an article in The New York Times disclosing that American B-52s were bombing Cambodia.

Another source, explaining Mr. Kissinger's decision to authorize the bugging of Mr. Sonnenfeldt, said it was designed to clear him.

"Henry had a high regard for Sonnenfeldt," he said.

The wiretap cleared Mr. Sonnenfeldt, the source said.

Still another official, who has worked closely with Mr. Kissinger since 1969, said that the national security adviser was only trying "to protect" Mr. Sonnenfeldt.

"The man's working for him today," the official added. "Do you think if Kissinger trusted the guy, he would be with him in Paris seeing Le Duc Tho?"

Sources also named Marvin Kalb, a diplomatic correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, as among the four newsmen who were wiretapped beginning in May, 1969.

"I don't know why I was selected," Mr. Kalb said, "but what I had done in 1969 as a reporter I had done for the past 15 years and hope to do for the next 15 years."

High government officials have defended the wiretaps as necessary and legal in view of the publication, beginning in May, 1969, of reports of secret material. One official was quoted yesterday as saying, "Hell yes, I was aware that it was going on. To have done less would have been the highest order of irresponsibility."

that about my country or my President," Sen. Goldwater said, "but I think the time has come when someone must say to both of them, 'let's get going.'"

The two separate reactions indicated a disarray among Republicans over the lingering nature of the scandal and its accompanying paralysis of the administration and the party structure.

That concern was expressed by Clark Reed, Republican state chairman of Mississippi, who has played a key role in the Southern strategy constructed by the party during the last several years.

As chairman of the closed meeting, Mr. Reed said that the group "wants this thing absolutely out in the open and completely straight, no matter who is involved, including the President."

Reflecting the bitterness of party professionals that developed last year because they were largely excluded from the national campaign and from access to the President by high-ranking presidential aides—including H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, who recently resigned.

Mr. Reed said that unless the White House was reorganized soon with "some good political people... the whole thing is up for grabs."

"We have been banging on the door too long," Mr. Reed said. "We hope the President will be with us, but if he isn't and he shows he isn't—if he doesn't change now, after all that we've seen—then we're going to have to go about our business and just not worry about the White House."

Some of the party leaders, Mr. Reed said, believe that the White House has no more than 30 to 60 days within which to restore public confidence in the functioning of the administration.

Mr. Segretti, 38, a California lawyer and Nixon campaign figure, was given 30 days to file motions on the two-count indictment. He is charged by a federal grand jury in Orlando of publishing and distributing an anonymous campaign letter and conspiracy to distribute it. Both counts are misdemeanors, punishable by a maximum of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

The letter, printed on the campaign stationery of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and mailed just before the March 14 primary, accused Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota of sexual misconduct.

Tampa accountant George Hearing, 40, indicted with Mr. Segretti, pleaded guilty Friday to a charge of distributing the letter and innocent of the conspiracy count. A ruling is expected June 15 on the plea.



SKYLABERS—Astronauts Russell Schweickart (left), commander of the backup crew for Skylab-2, and Alan Bean (next to pole) working in Skylab simulator building at Johnson Space Center in effort to find way to fabricate sunshade for the space station now in orbit.

## U.S. Population Rate of Increase in 1972 Was Lowest in 35 Years

WASHINGTON, May 17 (WP).—The American population increased last year at the lowest rate in 35 years, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

A government authority suggested that the declining birth rate—the major reason for the slow growth—may be a temporary phenomenon.

The annual growth rate of the U.S. population has been declining since the early 1960s, when the postwar baby boom began to fade.

Last year, the bureau said, the growth rate was only 7.8 percent per 1,000 in the population. That was the lowest since 1937, when the growth rate was 8.7 per 1,000.

The rate reached a peak of 18.1 in 1968.

Women were having so few babies last year that the total fertility rate fell to its lowest mark in American history, encouraging the belief that the nation has reached the level which eventually would produce "zero population growth."

However, an authority on population growth at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development suggested yesterday that the declining birth rate may have leveled out. He expects the birth rate to climb back upward in the 1970s, although not to the level of the baby-boom era.

## Realtor Fined for Racial Bias, Won White House Praise in '71

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 (AP).—A realtor who drew White House praise for a 1971 essay about America's "fundamental values" has been fined \$500 for refusing to show a black woman a house in an all-white neighborhood.

Terry McGinnity, 34, says he acted with Christian frankness when he told the woman that whites in the suburban program area would be "furious" if he sold or even showed her the house.

Mr. McGinnity signed waivers admitting four counts of discrimination and was fined \$300 on each count this week by a Philadelphia municipal court.

A spokesman for the complainant, the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission, said the fine is the largest ever paid in a local discrimination case.

Mr. McGinnity was invited to write the suburban program note of a special article he wrote that appeared in the Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin.

The essay called for a "revolution" by "real Americans" against what he called "anti-Americans" who dominate the media, the universities and to a large extent—our government.

Shortly afterward, Vice-President Agnew wrote Mr. McGinnity, saying: "I congratulate you on a well-reasoned and much-needed expression of opinion regarding the fundamental values that have made our country great."

The black woman, Mrs. Carolyn Jackson, said she called Mr. McGinnity's office last fall after spotting the home listed in the daily newspapers.

She said Mr. McGinnity failed to return her calls and that, when she finally contacted him, she was told: "People would be furious if I sold you the house or even brought you to look at it. You can report me if you want... and you can probably put me out of business, but I'm a Christian and I'm being frank with you. I'm not lying to you like other realtors."

Mr. McGinnity denies he used the words "like other realtors." In a written statement made public yesterday, Mr. McGinnity said he resisted "breaking the block" for fear it would cause "panic" and intensify racial hostilities.

"It is un-Christian of white people to ignore the feelings and needs of blacks; but it is also un-Christian of blacks to ignore the feelings and needs of whites," Mr. McGinnity wrote.

In a 1971 interview, Mr. McGinnity said former Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman suggested there might be a position for the realtor on the White House staff.

He said: "Haldeman asked me, 'Can you write more of these things? We need someone who can articulate what many people feel but can't express.'"

## Congressmen Criticize Cuts in Federal Health Programs

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 17 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., wrung from top federal officials yesterday an admission that most national health programs will not get more funds in the next budget, despite the Nixon administration's claims to the contrary.

Administration leaders have repeatedly stated that health programs were in for sizable increases in the fiscal 1974 budget.

But after plodding through dozens of statistics in a variety of health programs in past, present and future budgets, Sen. Humphrey asked at a congressional hearing: "So there isn't all that vast increase?"

The main witness, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, the ranking federal health official, answered: "You're correct."

Dr. Edwards, assistant secretary for health, was one of 10 witnesses who testified during two days of hearings on medical costs that were held by the Consumer Economics subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee. Sen. Humphrey is chairman of the subcommittee.

Reductions Decried

Other witnesses decried reductions in federal funds for medical, dental and nursing schools, increases in out-of-pocket expenses by beneficiaries of Medicare and Medicaid, elimination of hospital construction money and a lack of a national health strategy.

Sen. Humphrey's line of questioning, and his frequent outbursts, reflected the anger of some congressmen of both parties over what they consider to be unnecessary reductions in the scope and funding of federal health programs.

They are demanding the restoration of at least of funds at the same level of the 1973 budget, especially for the training of doctors and nurses and the operation of schools for that purpose.

Agreement Cited

At one point, Sen. Humphrey demanded yesterday that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare live up to an agreement made with the University of Minnesota Medical School two years ago to increase student enrollment. Part of the arrangement involved a \$10-million grant by the department to the school, which was promised, then withdrawn, according to the senator.

Chinese Object To 'Unfriendly' Ads in N.Y. Times

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT).—The Chinese government protested strongly and formally to The New York Times yesterday against the paper's acceptance of political advertisements from anti-Peking Chinese groups and the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

The Times was asked by the Peking government not to accept such advertisements in the future.

Although the protest did not say so directly, it was indicated that the Times would not be allowed to open a bureau in Peking unless it agreed to refuse such advertisements.

The Times replied that it regarded freedom of political advertising as an essential part of freedom of the press and that it would not change its policy.

Like many other U.S. press organizations, The Times has had a long-standing application for permission from the Chinese to open a Peking bureau. It has received no reply.

Several times in the last year, Chinese diplomats have told The Times unofficially that Peking objects strongly to The Times acceptance of political advertisements from anti-Peking Chinese groups and Taiwan.

On Tuesday, Chou Nan, counsel to the Chinese mission to the United Nations, telephoned The Times and asked A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor, to visit him the next day. When Mr. Rosenthal went to the Chinese mission, he was told by Mr. Chou that he had been "instructed by my government" to say that acceptance of advertisements by The Times from "reactionary" Chinese was an "unfriendly act," that it was against the improvement of understanding between the Chinese and American peoples, and that it was not in the best interests of the exchange of newsmen between the two countries.

U.S. Catholic Growth Is Smallest Since '39

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—A 1973 census lists 48,460,437 Catholics in the United States, an increase of 68,437 described as the second smallest annual gain since 1959.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 23.5 percent to 23.1 percent.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 23.5 percent to 23.1 percent.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 23.5 percent to 23.1 percent.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 23.5 percent to 23.1 percent.

The new statistics, compiled for the official Catholic Directory and released yesterday, noted a continued decline in infant baptisms and a leveling off in the downward trend in the number of priests and nuns. The Catholic percentage of the population fell from 23.5 percent to 23.1 percent.



Karl Carstens

## Unknown Fills Barzel's Post In Bundestag

Karl Carstens Picked As Opposition Leader

BONN, May 17 (WP).—West Germany's Christian Union parties chose Karl Carstens, a political unknown, today for the pivotal post of opposition leader in the parliament.

Mr. Carstens, 58, succeeds Rainer Barzel, who resigned last week after 10 years in that post. Mr. Barzel, who unsuccessfully opposed Willy Brandt for the chancellorship last fall, also announced yesterday that he is stepping down as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

The Christian Democratic Union and Bavaria's Christian Social Union jointly have 235 deputies in the lower house, the Bundestag. As new leader of the joint caucus, Mr. Carstens will have the task of combating the 46-seat Bundestag majority held by Mr. Brandt's government.

Christian Democratic deputies elected Mr. Carstens with 131 votes, against 58 for Richard von Weizsäcker and 26 for Gerhard Schröder, who has served as minister of the interior, of foreign affairs and of defense.

In Christian Democratic governments, Mr. Carstens has served as a state secretary in the Foreign Ministry and in the chancellor's office. But his is far from a household name among West German voters, and it is still not clear whether he can follow Mr. Barzel's precedent in using the parliamentary leadership as a step toward his party's nomination as a candidate for chancellor.

French Cabinet Studies Revised Draft Reforms

PARIS, May 17 (Reuters).—The French government yesterday announced that it planned to ease the military service law—target of violent student demonstrations in France earlier this year.

The demonstrations were aimed particularly against provisions in the law drastically reducing military service deferments.

A government spokesman said the cabinet examined a draft law reform which would allow students to choose to enter a military service up to the age of 23 and would permit them to request deferments up to the age of 23.

The demonstrators also protested that the previous law discriminated against poor students. The reformed law will help such students to resume their studies after military service, the government spokesman said.

Cosmos-558 Launched

MOSCOW, May 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-558 today, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, the Tass news agency said.

100 Feared Drowned

RANGOON, May 17 (UPI).—More than 100 persons were feared drowned today when a passenger launch capsized near the town of Chauk in central Burma.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



## The Limits of Watergate

When Mr. Kissinger resumed his conversations with Le Duc Tho yesterday, both were doubtless well aware of the complications that Watergate, and the President's contest with Congress, had injected into their meeting. The President had just accused Congress, because of the vote by the House and the Senate Appropriations Committee to cut off funds for bombing Cambodia, of "action that could severely undermine" efforts to bring peace to Indochina. And Congress could with justice retort that the White House had already severely undermined the authority of the presidency by the Watergate mess.

But it is apparent—and should be clear to Mr. Tho—that there are limits to the impact of Watergate on American foreign policy. Whatever moral judgments nations may make on Mr. Nixon (and those, in general, seem less severe than the verdict of articulate Americans) they tend to support his foreign policy, and to regard it as both innovative and beneficial. Neither the Soviet Union nor China seem inclined to back away from the rapport the President established with them, and Moscow seems especially intent on increasing rather than diminishing its relations with Washington.

Moreover, even in Congress, despite the revulsions against the continued bombing in Cambodia, despite the waning of Presi-

dent Nixon's influence on Capitol Hill and the virtual rebellion of many Republicans against his leadership, it is not yet possible to force a showdown on foreign policy. The Senate has delayed for at least a week the vote on the cutoff of funds for Laos and the Cambodian bombing, largely through parliamentary maneuvering, no doubt, but still reflecting the residual power of the presidency in that area.

Many Americans resent that power, after the combination of Vietnam and Watergate has illustrated its dangerous potential. But the power, like the widespread acceptance of the Nixon policies abroad, is a fact that Le Duc Tho and his fellow members of the North Vietnamese Politburo must take into account. No one expects a settlement in any permanent form or sweeping terms to emerge from the Kissinger-Tho talks—that would probably have been impossible even without Watergate. Yet, even with Watergate, it is only common sense for Hanoi to make at least interim concessions to reality—the reality of the B-52s, and of the closer association of the United States with the Soviet Union and China. If political hegemony in Indochina is Hanoi's goal, it can find other means of seeking that end than continuing the killing, tempting the bombs, and annoying its allies. And if that is not the goal, why not simply adhere to the Paris conventions?

## Untimely Visit

A visit to the United States by Leonid I. Brezhnev has been a strong probability since President Nixon's own visit to the Soviet Union a year ago. But the timing of the Soviet leader's trip next month for eight days of talks in Washington and San Clemente is decidedly inopportune. It would be in the best interest of the United States to postpone these talks until late fall or next year.

Such a postponement would indicate no break with the diplomatic policy which Mr. Nixon has been pursuing with the Soviet Union and which these talks were intended to advance. There is broad bipartisan support for a further arms control agreement, increased trade, and improved understanding on other issues.

But it is a harsh fact of life that President Nixon is now passing through a crisis of confidence in his administration. If this were a parliamentary country, the crisis might be quickly resolved by a vote in parliament or a snap election. But under the American form of government, no swift resolution is possible. Mr. Nixon has the problem of working his way through the Watergate scandals in all their complex ramifications and, if he can, gradually restoring the public's confidence and the administration's shattered equilibrium. Time is the first es-

sential required in this delicate political undertaking.

It would be different if the Brezhnev visit were to be wholly ceremonial or if the Soviet leader represented a government with which the United States had easy and cordial relationships. But despite the developing détente, the Soviet Union is still this country's principal adversary in many areas of the world and Mr. Brezhnev has a well-earned reputation as a hard bargainer.

It is not in the interest of the United States or its allies for an American President to enter into substantive negotiations with his chief diplomatic rival when a domestic political storm puts the President at a serious disadvantage. Mr. Brezhnev is fully briefed on Watergate. He may well be tempted to raise his diplomatic price on various issues in the confident belief that Mr. Nixon, at this particular time, needs visible proof of progress toward world peace so urgently that he would be prepared to pay the higher price.

The Soviet-American détente is likely to continue because it is in the best interests of both nations. It would enhance, not retard, that improvement in relations if the leaders of the two nations met under more relaxed circumstances when neither is at a serious disadvantage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Women's Lib and ZPG

A report on recent Chinese success in moving towards zero population growth (ZPG) contains a possibly significant clue for population planners in other developing countries.

William Draper of the Population Crisis Committee, who recently returned from a visit to China, reports that the Chinese already have reduced their growth rate to about 1.9 percent a year and hope to achieve ZPG by the end of the century. Although the Peking government has employed methods tried elsewhere, such as free birth control programs, deferred marriage and propaganda and social pressures to limit family size, the major reason for China's success, Draper believes, "is emancipation of the Chinese woman so she can take her place

in society and work for the common good." Frustrated by the failure of new birth control techniques and services to make a significant dent in their high rates of birth, population experts in a number of traditional societies recently have been paying increasing attention to the problem of motivation, particularly among women. In Egypt, for example, a new population control program is centered on efforts to provide jobs for women, based on the theory that women will limit the number of children they bear when they have an opportunity for some satisfying role in life other than motherhood—and not before. China's experience, as reported by Mr. Draper, appears to support this approach.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French Pursuit of Glory

National "glory" has always been an obsession with the French. Just now they are pursuing it in a very inglorious way. With total irresponsibility they are going to pollute the international atmosphere with a new series of nuclear tests. As the deadline for the tests in the Pacific draws closer, international protest, particularly from Australia and New Zealand, grows stronger. There is no justification for the tests except the will-o'-the-wisp of France being able to join Russia and America as a super nuclear power: as if that was remotely possible.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

### U.S. and World Relations

While the forthcoming summit meetings —Pompidou-Heath, Pompidou-Nixon, Brezhnev-Brandt, Brezhnev-Nixon—are being actively prepared, the readjustment of relations between the United States and the rest of the world, Europe in particular, dominates the world scene. Despite approvals out of politeness, the American propositions for "a new Atlantic Charter" have received a rather cool reception in Europe and in Japan.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 15, 1898

WASHINGTON—Dissatisfaction is expressed by statesmen at the delay of the War Department in preparing the Philippine expedition. The President has decided to grant Gen. Merritt's request for more troops. The plan is now to send to the Philippines 15,000 men, including 4,000 regulars and a commissary provided with 60 days' supplies, as has been urged by most of the military and naval officers familiar with the situation.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1923

BREMEN—"Scissors Clubs" have been formed all over the Rhine to clip the trousers of all German girls who flirt with foreign soldiers or sailors. Notices have been printed in all the local and regional papers warning all girls that their hair will be clipped if they associate with Indians, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes, Belgians or French. The notices said that all hair secured from punishments would be made into hair nets and sold for the Rhine relief fund.



## Watergate: The Foreign Impact

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Watergate has staggered the Nixon administration, so the scandal is bound to have an effect on foreign policy matters. But what effect?

Well, on analysis, the impact turns out to be curiously uneven. While difficulties are created in relations with states that trusted Washington, there is no likely impairment of relations with countries hostile to the United States, notably the Soviet Union. Consider, first, the vital case of relations with Russia. That country is now experiencing serious problems. Moscow's doctrinal primacy in the Communist world remains challenged by Peking. Economic growth has lagged, and while the harvest shows some signs of improvement, the Russians will almost surely have to import large amounts of wheat this year as last year.

To offset these shortcomings, the Russians have launched a policy of cooperation with the United States and Western Europe. Party Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, who seems more than ever the strong man in Moscow, has put his own prestige behind that policy in struggle with other members of the Soviet leadership.

### Hooked on Détente

Mr. Brezhnev, in other words, is now hooked on the policy of détente. That is why this week he is visiting West Germany, that traditional hoganym of Soviet foreign policy. That is also why, instead of backing away from Washington because of Watergate, Mr. Brezhnev has moved with alacrity to visit the United States for summit talks with President Nixon next month.

Perhaps the Russians calculate that in President Nixon's currently weakened position they can now drive a deal very favorable to their interest. But that calculation, which is the obverse of the President's theory of negotiating from strength, is surely wrong.

Now that he is in trouble at home, Mr. Brezhnev will be under pressure to get from Mr. Nixon results he can sell to the Congress. That means not only another wheat deal on better terms and maybe a deal on natural gas and further progress on strategic arms limitation. It also means the one thing which really counts with the American strategic interest. That is progress on starting Russian troops moving out back towards home from their bases in Central Europe.

Moreover, Mr. Brezhnev for once has to be sensitive to Mr. Nixon's domestic pressures. The last thing the top leader in Moscow wants, after all, is for the man he depends on in Washington to founder. So if anything, Watergate tends to improve the prospects for true progress in dealings between the Big Two.

Such is not the case for American relations with Western Europe and Japan. President Nixon and his chief foreign policy adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, have set out the lines for a big bargain they would like to do with the other advanced countries of the non-Communist world.

The basic idea is that in return for continued extension of the American security umbrella the West Europeans and Japanese would help this country right its unfavorable trade and monetary balances.

### Mideast Complications

Complications may also crop up in the Near East. The Israelis have to modify slightly their certainty of American backing against any threat, and some of the Arab countries may be tempted to test the new climate. Still, for the time being, Israel seems able to handle anything in sight.

In Southeast Asia, the Watergate impact seems to cut two ways. The chance of diverting North Vietnam to a peaceful path through a reconstruction program has been much diminished. On the other hand, with President Nixon's support, President Nguyen Van Thieu apt to flag somewhat, the men in Saigon may finally see the wisdom of a serious effort to cut a deal with the Communists.

What emerges from this analysis is a decidedly mixed picture. Watergate is certainly not good for the American role in the world. But neither is it so awful that the Congress and the courts and the press, in deference to some vague national security threat, need to cease the labor of forcing out the truth.

## On Reducing Nixon's Power

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Sen. J. William Fulbright has observed, one judges with considerable satisfaction, that whatever comes finally out of the Watergate investigations, one thing is certain, namely that the executive will be less arrogant, less certain of its own powers, more closely in touch with the people. He gave as a specific example, the matter of bombing Cambodia.

As a plain matter of fact, Sen. Fulbright suggests, the bombing of Cambodia is finished, notwithstanding that Elliot Richardson—who stopped in as secretary of defense on his way to attorney general from secretary of health, education and welfare—has said that if the Congress were to vote Mr. Nixon the money necessary to bomb Cambodia, Mr. Nixon will find the money somewhere else.

Mr. Richardson was not suggesting that Nixon's reelection committee has a hidden fund for the purpose of bombing Cambodia. He meant that the sovereign responsibilities of the President as commander-in-chief clearly entitled him to draw from military funds for priority purposes. And here is the flaw in Sen. Fulbright's analysis.

At this particular moment in history almost everyone along the political spectrum wishes that the executive were less powerful. Conservatives have called against centralized, irresponsible power for a generation. The liberals, having exulted over the growth in presidential power during the regimes of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and John Kennedy, suddenly discovered that

there was no constitutional guarantee that vast executive power would be exercised only by Presidents of their own choosing. That being so, they suddenly reversed themselves on the subject, so that the declaration of William Fulbright in 1973 would strike the William Fulbright of 1961 as unthinkable.

But now the difficulty is that in reducing the powers of the President it is necessary to distinguish between those powers the exercise of which are almost as a matter of constitutional necessity and those other powers he exercises primarily as a result of congressional sloth or irresponsibility.

I do not see how one can remove from a President the right to enforce by military means a treaty he has signed, or of the character of the cease-fire treaty in Indochina. It is to render totally incredible a representative of the President, to send him to Paris to conclude a treaty while the enemy knows that the President will be restrained from enforcing the terms of the treaty. It is a President to act as commander-in-chief, the priorities of American military security must be drawn by him, subject obviously to the generic rights of Congress to declare war.

On other matters, concerning which Sen. Fulbright is uneasily silent, the power of the President is preposterous. Why should the President have the right to suddenly declare that we shall be permitted to pay for a typewriter ribbon or to a typewriter ribbon salesman? (Because Congress gave the President that power and continues to give the President that power. Why should

## New Atlantic Charter And European Unity

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—If Henry A. Kissinger was looking for the perfect device, as some here think he was, to lay bare the divisions among the nations of Western Europe, he could have come up with nothing better than his project for a "New Atlantic Charter." The French, who witness at the very word Atlantic these days, think it is variously a plot to destroy the EEC, a Pax Americana and another, Valis. Willy Brandt's West Germans, with their customary legendariness, manage to praise it while doing their best to ignore it and the British, as the Gaullists suspected all along, think it is the best thing since the original Atlantic Charter. Meanwhile, the little that's been heard on the subject from Japan is indifferent.

There was really nothing very new in the Kissinger proposal and much that was frankly old. Too old, some think to have much relevance today. The message is the favorite one of the Nixon administration, that Europe has grown up and it is high time it took over some of America's responsibilities. There was even some confusion here about Mr. Kissinger's reference to Europe's "regional interests," and he listened last week to explain that he meant that to be "descriptive, not prescriptive." The whole idea, he said, was that Europe was now ready to take on more than just regional interests.

The Kissinger project is enough to send Europeans into the deepest of agonies for nowhere are the European problems more apparent than when talk turns to a world role for this divided community. The fact is that politically the Europeans agree on very little, and to come up with any kind of concerted effort to relieve what Kissinger calls America's "burden" is, though universally praised, apparently impossible. In any case, it has not been through gentle suggestion that these nation-states have ever acted together, but from common need.

For that reason, one suspects, the new Atlantic Charter proposal does not without its implied threats. While it states that the United States will not unilaterally withdraw troops, injure European interests or disengage from its commitments, it adds that it expects something from the allies in return. The implication is that if the allies are not more forthcoming, the U.S. pledges need not be kept.

Yet these very issues strike at the jugular of European differences. The United States is calling for a new Atlantic partnership to face "our adversaries" as Kissinger calls them, and that kind of thinking in many Euro-

pean quarters belongs to another decade. The U.S. idea is to set an equal European pillar—united, rich, turned toward Atlantic—which steadily in size allowing the U.S. to shrink. U.S. responsibility would be shifted to Europe. Japan.

Chou En-lai shrewdly observed this week that the United States was asking its allies, which shared in the good times, to share some of the bad.

Now why have not the peans—or the Japanese—embraced this worthy position. They have not been ceteris paribus they praise the Americans go on and themselves, which is ironic, they also complain of too many dollars, 2) they agree on concerted actions and 3) with defense negotiations everywhere, the not sure now is the time greater European efforts might be misinterpreted as "adversaries."

### Still More Problems

But there are still more problems with the new Atlantic Charter. The U.S. view, as Mr. Kissinger explained it, is that the aspects of the U.S.-European relationship are tied up together. Broadly speaking, this is true. If the United States is to be the one to pay for its parity with the Russians, if soldiers must remain in Europe if the United States must maintain its global commitment the dollar must go on as world's principal reserve, then the U.S. must continue to pay for Europe's good as well as the Europeans must take into account when it is time trade and monetary negoti-

It is going to be a tricky mess, however, when the G talks get under way this fall start mining guns and be The French have a strong when they say that Europe should not be expected to pay for U.S. balance of payments de Just as the Americans have strong case (and the French poor one) when they argue Europe should negotiate agricultural concessions in exchange for U.S. industrial concessions. French farm minister was saying that the EEC should only negotiate its agricultural against U.S. agriculture, a move that is a manifest violation of the very nature of competition.

To be sure, a lot of this is just pre-negotiation jargon. Mr. Kissinger may have been, as Chou En-lai suggests, just floating vague ideas to what the reaction would be. Let there be no mistake, the situation is confused and divided. It does not augur well for the new Atlantic partnership.

Europe's political ties to the U.S. are no less strong or than they have been in the few people, even the most Gaullists, have ever denied the United States represents Europe's ultimate defense most important trading partner, as well as the U.S. is a manifest violation of the very nature of competition.

### Ends Global Role

But there are bound difficulties as the United States seeks to disengage from a role that has only too been overextended in years. It is only natural that the United States is more realistic posture to others to do the same. The negotiations showed the Soviet Union shares many same preoccupations over prohibitive costs of an armed arms race. The talks of reductions in Vienna are a example of a problem mutually recognized.

The Nixon doctrine urges to take over as the U.S. commitments are reduced. The nations that are to meet the old U.S. commitments by 100 percent as the States disengage, but the others who seek new to meet the changing instead of simply take what the United States is doing for them.

The dilemma the United faces is what to do when aren't willing to take a U.S. burden, in Europe simply cannot agree to do it. In any case, it is not friendly persons ever will bring the Europe agree, but more likely accomplish.

## Letters

### Camembert Footnote

For the benefit of those IRT readers who may have been interested by my two articles on Camembert cheese (IRT May 8 and IRT May 11), may I add a bit of information which has just come my way? Since its name is not protected, as is that of Roquefort, it is made everywhere in the world—except in Camembert.

A television producer who is a friend of mine, making a short film on Normandy, took his crew there with the idea of filming the making of Camembert on the spot, and reports that he was unable to find anyone in the village who still makes cheese.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

### Watergate Dilemma

Joseph Kraft (IRT, May 7) says that "the logic of national politics goes overwhelmingly against impeachment." The immediate need is to scotch continuing efforts to cover up the story of what actually happened. But what a vast contradiction is here. How are we to "make the system work" when the story of what actually happened will make the failure to impeach nothing less than a failure of courage?

Or must the price for keeping the President in office be such that all Americans, by doing nothing, will be involved in collusion? Surely the way to keep the law in order is to be harsh on the lawbreaker, as Mr. Nixon has so often advised us.

LEON ARDEN.



























## American Stock Exchange Trading

| —1972— Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Last, Chg |       |       |       |     |                  |          |          |          |     |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----|
| Stocks and Bonds                              | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg | Stocks and Bonds | High     | Low      | Last     | Chg |
| Continued from preceding page                 |       |       |       |     |                  |          |          |          |     |
| Gen. Ind. 73                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 74                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 75                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 76                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 77                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 78                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 79                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 80                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 81                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 82                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 83                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 84                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 85                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 86                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 87                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 88                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 89                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 90                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 91                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 92                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 93                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 94                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 95                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 96                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 97                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 98                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 99                                  | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |
| Gen. Ind. 100                                 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 0   | 1000 1/4         | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 1000 1/4 | 0   |

As from May 15, 1973

Rembours-en Industriebank N.V.

has changed its name to

banque de suiez

nederland n.v.

AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM

Herengracht 320 Westblaak 34

P.O. Box 727 P.O. Box 256

Telephone 20 - 63 661 Telephone 10-13 2246

Telex 11 323 Telex 21 686

Telephone Foreign

Exchange 20-23 79 13

Telex Foreign

Exchange 11 372

## CHATEAU, BURG, OR CASA?

PREVIEWS has three superb properties for sale in France, Austria and Mallorca. The first two will interest the serious investor, capturing an expanding hotelier, or serve admirably as the headquarters for a multinational consortium. The third will enchant the most discriminating connoisseur.

Chateau de Flagnac - a 15th century fortress in 117 acre park situated at Flagnac, Haute-Loire (France). 45 rooms, parquet floors, Louis XV wood panels, and fireplace grilles - the best of the old world. Yet with a touch of the new - the stables have been remodeled into a 5-room guest house, and there's a 98 foot heated swimming pool. Isolation if you wish, yet daily flights to Paris from Clermont-Ferrand. No. 10,284.

Burg Feistritz - origins go back to the 11th century, yet the present owner has thoroughly modernized the castle, adding central heating, bathrooms, heated swimming pool, and kitchen facilities for 200 guests. There's a park of 26 acres, and at last count 40 rooms in the Burg, including: chapel, three restaurants, Knight's hall, dance floor, and theatre. Burg Feistritz is close to the Sud Autobahn within 1 hour from Vienna. No. 10,285.

Casa Punta des Murts - sits atop a rocky promontory separating two mediterranean coves in Mallorca. Surrounded by water on three sides, the views are magnificent. 10 rooms (5 to sleep in), 3 1/2 baths, modern kitchen, central heating and air-conditioning. The Casa is 20 miles from Palma, and its airport. Best of all, there's a caretaker's cottage with a built-in couple who will stay with the new owners. No. 10,286.

Sometimes words fail us, so do request the pictorial brochures, from:

Previews inc., Realtors

International Real Estate Marketing

112 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris-16e.

Tel.: 704-98-75/85.

## FOR SALE

The magnificent Property of

## GEORGES SIMENON

Situated above Lausanne with panoramic view on Lake Geneva and the Alps. Main building 28 rooms, 7 bathrooms. Private swimming-pool of large dimensions in separate building. 35,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land.

Recent construction, ultimate comfort. Suitable for private residence, reception-center, large international corporation or to be transformed in private exclusive health center or clinic. Sale to foreigners subject to Government restrictions.

For information apply to:

DE RHAM & Cie, Mon Repos 14, CH-1065 Lausanne.

Tel.: 021/20.15.61. Exclusive Agents.

## INVESTMENT

in residential properties around Brussels. Grand new villas B.25, 2,700,000 up to 5,800,000. All costs included. Net return yearly 8% + index 60% mortgage available.

S.D.U.

A. de DUVE

17a Avenue de la Tolosa d'Or,

1050 Bruxelles.

Tel.: 02/53.14.14

Tx.: Br. 5.3383.

## FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL HIGH STANDING

## PROPERTIES

IN FRANCE

near Geneva, Switzerland.

View on Alps and Jura mountains.

Write to: Agence.

Immobilier Gessende,

88 Rue du Commerce,

61170-GEN (France).

FRANCE - PYRENEES

50 kms. SOUTH TOULOUSE

Private sale

BEAUTIFUL CHATEAU - READY TO LIVE IN

Including: 34 rooms, 6 bathrooms + outbuildings + garage, central heating, telephone, 6 hectares (12.36 acres) park-garden, vegetable garden, swimming pool, tennis court, etc.

Apply: Maitre HAS, 89700-SAYEYR (France).

HOCHINTERESSANTE UND SICHERE GELDANLAGE

Neubau-Wohnblock 1973, E+3, in bester Lage (München 15000000), mit 41 Wohneinheiten, 1 1/2 und 2-Zimmerwohnungen und 1 Dachgeschosswohnung mit 2 Bädern, Pool, Sauna, Tennisplatz, etc.

Verkauf, Gute Rendite, Preis D.M. 5.1 Mio. Nur Barzahlung, wolle ich nicht. Direkt vom Bauherrn.

Schreiben unter Nr. 1041 an: Bauherrn, 80000-München 1, Postfach 81.

PARIS 20TH

PYRENEES 139

139 Rue des Pyrenees.

Fr. 2,825 per sq. m.

Firm price.

Information: Tel. 636.04.41

Series: SETAG

Realized by SERCO

Major condominium developer

will trade

exquisite 2-bedroom, 2-bath

CONDOMINIUM APARTMENT

directly on the shores of beautiful Lake Michigan in the "Old Chicago" fashionable northshore. Building has all resort facilities: pool, tennis, shopping and indoor handball. Will trade for luxury home or apartment in Europe, Caribbean area or Mexico. Offered without mortgage lien or will grant up to 80% (percent) mortgage.

Reply to:

Mr. Herbert,

Vistaro Hotel, Menton (Fr.).

MAY 23 TO JUNE 1.

NEW YORK CITY

EAST END HOTEL

Where You Can Live On

LESS THAN \$7 A DAY

WITH 10 MEALS WEEKLY

Ideal for Visiting Students (Men and Women)

• 200 rooms, air cond., newly decorated;

• Good neighbors, security, transport;

• Sun roof, terrace, adjacent swim pools, park.

BEST VALUE IN N.Y.C.

WITH 10 MEALS WEEKLY

Single: \$48 to \$52. Double: \$58 to \$62. 2001. \$9 up.

10% SUMMER DISCOUNT

To groups of 8 or Travel Agents.

Write: East End Hotel,

East River Drive at 55 St.,

NYC 10001.

Phone: (212) LE 6-0900.

## "REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES IN FRANCE"

which will be published on

FRIDAY, MAY 25

To place an advertisement contact:

Mr. Alex FERREIRO,

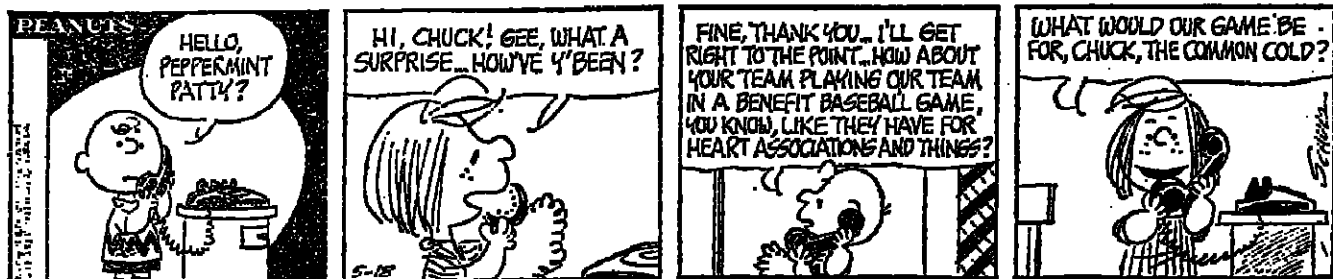
International Herald Tribune,

21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e.

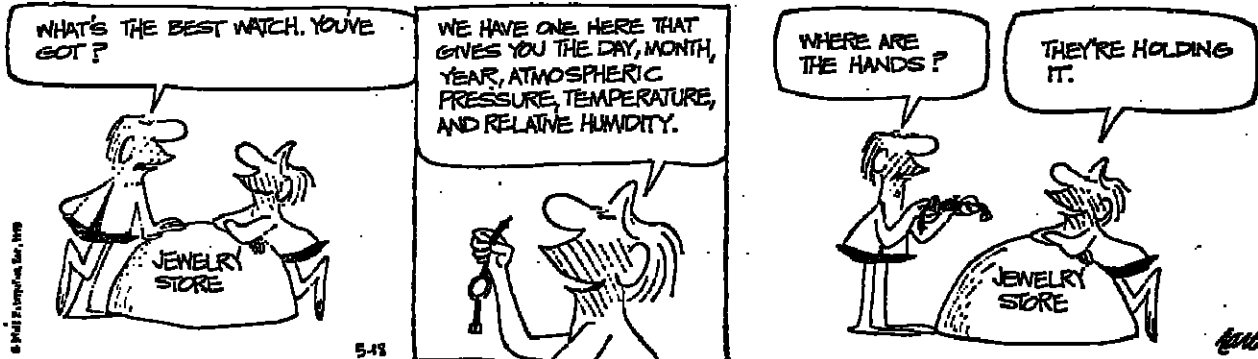
Tel.: 222-28-90.



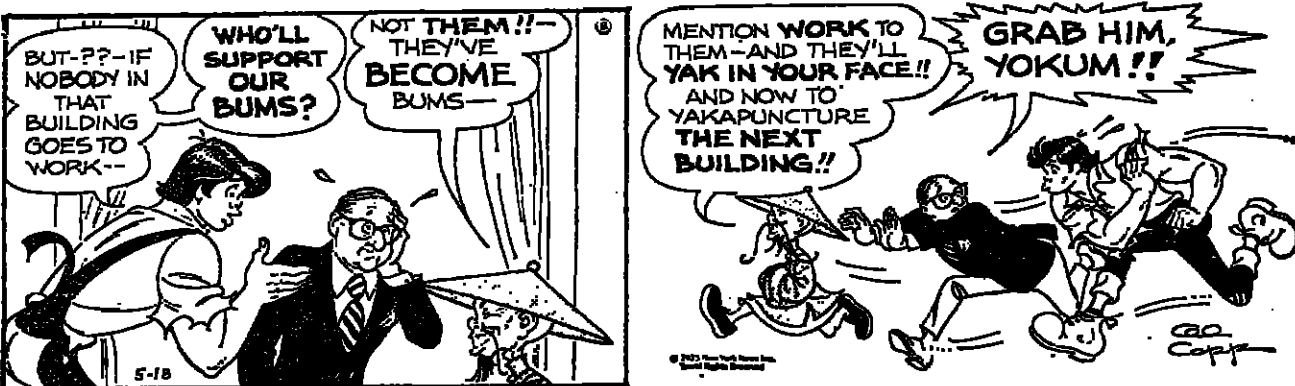
PEANUTS



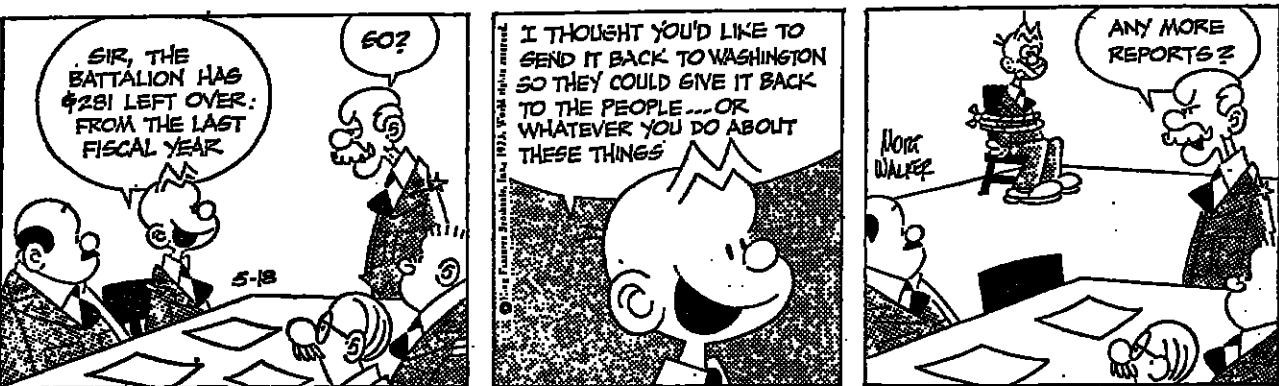
B.C.



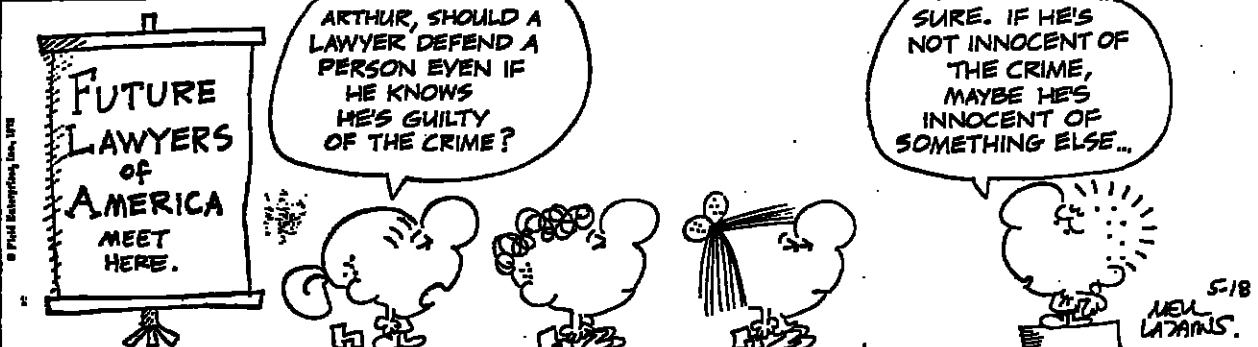
L.I.L. ABNER



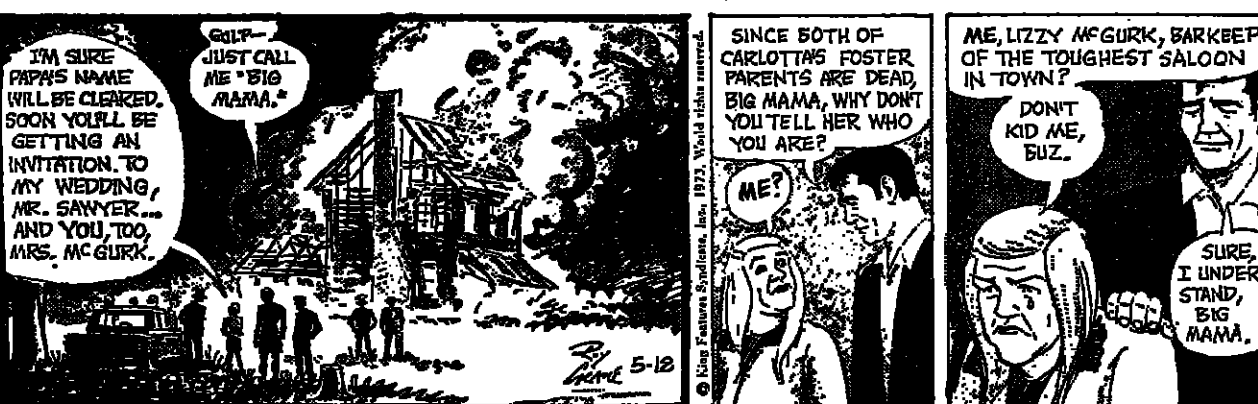
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REN MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

QUARUA, Brazil.—The defending champion Aces from Dallas have substantial hopes of retaining their title, since the Italians have only brought three members of their celebrated new team to the 19th World Team Championship which began here earlier this week. These are Benito Garozzo, Giorgio Belladonna and Pietro Forquet. Their teammates are Benito Bianchi, who has won several European titles, and an unheralded partnership from Turin, Giuseppe Garaballo and Gaetano Pittala.

The formidable Belladonna-Garozzo partnership has had plenty of opportunities in recent weeks to practice their complex "super-precision" bidding methods. They won comfortable victories in a series of exhibition matches in Jamaica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, but were victimized by some expert play by an opponent on the diagrammed deal.

The hero was Astore Manrique of Caracas, who is not only a fine bridge player but also Venezuela's golf champion. He held the South cards, and opened with one spade in fourth seat after Belladonna had chosen, rather surprisingly, not to open the bidding with the East hand.

Garozzo, as West, took advantage of the favorable vulnerability to bid two spades, which in the partnership style showed links in heart and clubs. North raised to three spades and South continued to game. Belladonna had to consider whether to save in five hearts, but fancied his defense prospects.

The opening lead was the diamond jack, and the declarer put up the ace in dummy, fearing that the lead was a singleton. As it happened, playing low from dummy would have worked well, for after the normal play of the king by East, declarer would have needed only a good decision in the trump suit to make 10 tricks.

As it was, a trump was led from dummy at the second trick. When East played low, South made the winning play of the nine. This play of the trump suit, with a second finesse to follow, if necessary, is technically correct, even without any inference that West is short in trump, which was available here.

South cashed the spade ace and the heart ace before exiting with a heart. East won, cashed the spade king, and was in difficulty.

Cashing the diamond king would have given South an easy road to 10 tricks, so he led a low diamond. South promptly put up the queen and played three rounds of clubs. Notice that East would have done no better to return a club instead of a low diamond, for South would have played of a diamond from dummy with similar effect.

NORTH  
♠ 10 8 3 2  
♥ Q 10 3  
♦ A 9 5 3  
♣ A 4 2

EAST  
♠ K Q 5  
♥ Q 8 7 2  
♦ K 8 4 2  
♣ Q 8

SOUTH  
♠ A 9 7 4  
♥ A 4  
♦ Q 7 6  
♣ 5 10 3

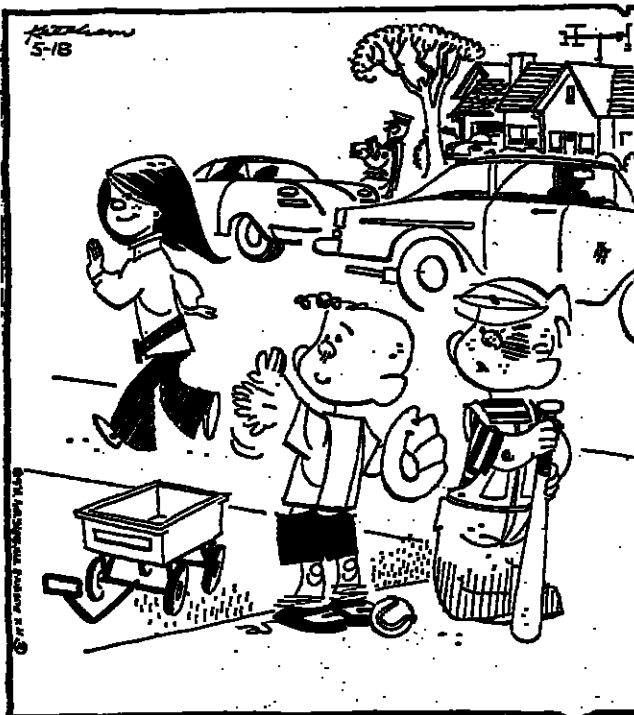
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
2 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♠  
3 ♠ Pass Pass 4 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J | A | I | L | P | A | I | A | I | N | C | I | A |
| A | I | A | M | E | R | I | C | A | N | T | E | A |
| B | A | L | K | A | N | P | E | N | I | N | S | I |
| E | L | I | S | I | A | E | D | E | M |   |   |   |
| P | I | A | G | E | T | O | P | A | L |   |   |   |
| A | R | A | R | A | V | I | T | A | L |   |   |   |
| N | I | S | I | M | O | R | O | S | E |   |   |   |
| A | M | E | R | I | C | A | N | T | E |   |   |   |
| A | N | T | V | A | N | I | E | S |   |   |   |   |
| P | E | N | S |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O | M | O | I | O | A | F | E | R |   |   |   |   |
| O | V | E | R | I | N | I | S | T | I | N | C | E |
| A | M | E | R | I | C | A | N | T | E |   |   |   |
| T | I | N | I | N | I | A | N | T | E |   |   |   |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BARIB

MUIBE

NOGALS

TREVIN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: PEIGN EXCEL TARTAR HELPER

Answer: What's in this stand out—RELIEF

## BOOKS

## LETTERS OF ROGER FRY

Edited, with an introduction, by Denys Sutton. 2 Volumes. Illustrated. Random House. 787 pp. \$30.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

CRITICS are sometimes remembered, if they are remembered at all, for their dogmatism rather than for their labors of illumination. Their theories are invoked as evidence of a fatal narrow-mindedness, while their concrete analyses of particular artists and works of art—where a critic's real contribution to a deeper understanding of art is likely to be found—are forgotten. Complex perceptions, arduously achieved, are thus reduced to caricature, and dismissed as rude simplifications.

Such has been the peculiar fate of Roger Fry (1896-1934), who was probably the greatest art critic writing in English in the 20th century. Fry is now recalled as the critic who, in his zealous campaign to convince a reluctant British public of the merits of Cézanne and the Post-Impressionists, advanced a theory of art that gave a radical priority to form over content, thereby reducing the representational function in art to something supererogatory, if not actually pernicious. Fry has thus come down to us as a rather forbidding formalist who regarded "subject-matter" as a hindrance to creative expression and an obstacle to aesthetic appreciation.

There is, to be sure, a certain truth in the charge. In opposing a standard of public taste that laid overwhelming stress on the "literary" content of pictorial art—a residue of Victorian culture that Fry's Edwardian adversaries still set great store by—the critic often went to absurd extremes in denying the efficacy of certain themes in the art he wished to elucidate. There is nothing more comical in the history of modern criticism than Fry's attempt, in his account of the erotic sculpture of India, to discount the importance of representation in an art that is simply unimaginable in any other terms. And he is sometimes equally extreme in his interpretation of the modern French painters whose champion he became from 1910 onward—the year he organized a sensational exhibition of Manet and the Post-Impressionists for a London public still bemused by the literary connotations of the Pre-Raphaelites and their latter-day followers.

Yet there is a good deal more to Roger Fry than the narrow formalism so often ascribed to him. The great merit of Denys Sutton's superb edition of his "Letters" lies in the wonderfully vivid and complex picture it gives us of Fry's extraordinary career—a career that encompassed the art worlds of New York and Paris as well as London, and reached well beyond the boundaries of art criticism and pictorial aesthetics. Fry was a leading figure in the Bloomsbury circle, and his "Letters" do much to restore our sense of the essential seriousness of that dazzling group of writers whose social and sexual vagaries have lately been allowed to over-

shadow their more discernible intellectual accomplishments. "Letters" are certainly not in the biographical revelation Fry's great love was the painter Vanessa Bell, the sister of John Maynard Keynes and the wife of the poet and critic Clive Bell, and some of his finest letters are as notable for intelligence as for their passion—addressed to his domestic affairs were frequently darkened by the gloom and disappointment of his own life, and his own life, in turn, was frequently darkened by the gloom and disappointment of his domestic affairs. His own life, in turn, was frequently darkened by the gloom and disappointment of his domestic affairs.

But it is, of course, as a scholar and connoisseur of visual arts that Fry interests us, and the "Letters" together with Sutton's masterly introduction—pages—add a good deal to our knowledge of his career. Fry established himself as an authority on early 19th-century painting years before he became an embattled champion of modernism. (His book on Goya was published in 1906 as was an authority on the Masters that he went to work in 1905 to work as an expert of the Department of Paint at the Metropolitan Museum.) In that position—and subsequently as the Metropolitan Museum's advisor—he acquired many important pictures, and also, as an advisor to J.P. Mo (then chairman of the board of trustees) and other lionaire-collectors.

In addition to his activities as a curator, critic, scholar, painter, and art journalist, Fry was something of a businessman, lecturing commissions from dealers (though not from collectors), and selling out of his own collection. He organized the Omega Workshop in an effort to effect creative alliances between the decorative arts and the decorative arts. He also a popular lecturer, when did he find the time to devote himself in later years to translating the poems of...

Hilton Kramer is a New Times art critic.

## CROSSWORD By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Persians and Siamese

5 Savory

10 Italian city

14 Opera feature

15 Annoy

16 Dog's relative

17 Ship

18 Capri and Wight

19 Distinctive quality

20 Composer's childhood game, maybe

23 Drunkard

24 One who mashed potatoes

25 Pertain

27 Greek goddess

30 Precipitous

31 Agency of the

32 Hillside

35 O. T. book

38 Incline

40 Civil War initials

41 Prefix for cast or head

42 Auto

44 Wild

47 Zero

48 Deteriorate

50 Appraise

52 Waver

54 Turkish emir

56 Vestment for Franz

62 Objective

64 Roman goddess

65 Glen

66 Concerning

67 Purport

68 Iroquoian

69 —ce pas?

70 Cleaned

71 Vault

DOWN

1 Carry's partner

2 Kind of code

3 Minute

4 Encumber

5 Of a mark of shame

6 Fabulist

7 Partner of walsy

8 Words of understanding

9 Painted, for one

10 Arab garment

11 Large tuba

12 Fortunetelling card

13 Incensed

21 Convert

22 Twellers

23 Treachant

26 Feature of tables

27 Carpenter and red

28 Brooklyn gro

29 Musical steer

30 Curved mold

34 —volibus

36 Popular auth

37 Ott and Allen

38 Missile

43 Seasonal

44 Fortification

46 Peter, for on

49 Wanders

51 Whine

52 Dickens character

53 Solitary

54 Refreshing

55 Barber's implement

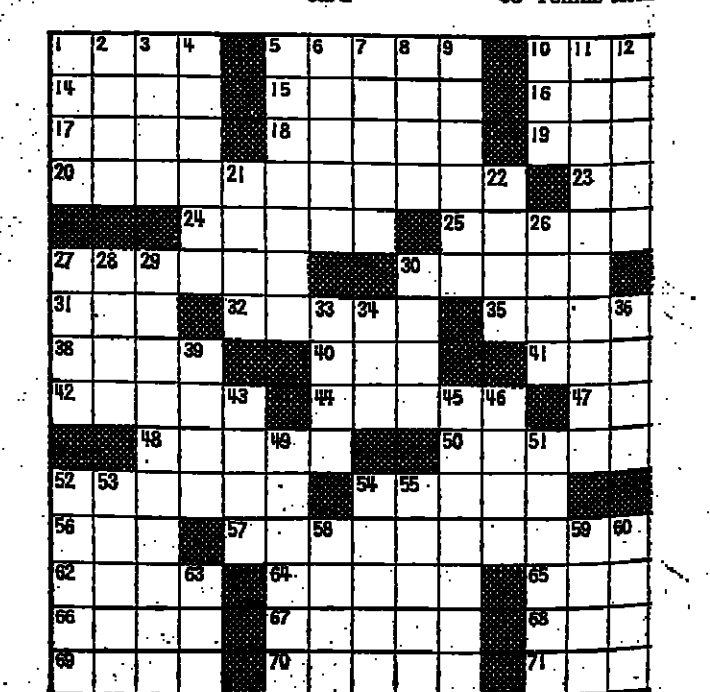
58 Did in

59 Relief org.

60 Pen name

61 Ooze

63 Tennis term





# Odgers Defeat Reds

## in 2 Homers in 11th

came with the bases loaded and capped a three-run first inning at the expense of Ross Grimsley.

**Padres 4, Giants 1**

While Mike Caldwell, a left-hander, was doling out five hits and no walks, his teammates were rapping Juan Marchal for 11 hits in seven innings as the Padres stopped San Francisco, 4-1, in San Diego. Johnny Grubb tossed two runs, one on a third-inning double and the other on his second home run of the season.

**Mets 5, Expos 2**

At Montreal, the New York Mets defeated the Expos, 5-2, as Harry Parker, who pitched all last season in the minor leagues, gained his fourth straight victory in the majors. And for the fourth straight game, he was hit into trouble. Tug McGraw suggested the save in the late innings.

**Phillis 5, Pirates 2**

Pittsburgh lost for the seventh time in its last eight games, leaving a 7-2 record in Philadelphia. The Phils with the help of two errors, scored four runs in the first inning and pitcher Wayne Twitchell made the lead hold up.

An error by second baseman Dave Cash, a single by Del Unser and a walk to Willie Montanez loaded the bases. Then Greg Luzinski lined a single to right to score the two runs and right fielder Manny Sanguillen's throw went into the Phillies' dugout, the third run of the inning scored.

**Rangers 2, Royals 1**

chuck-swing single by Larry Rutt-  
man with two out and the bases  
loaded in the ninth inning gave  
Texas a 3-1 home victory over  
Kansas City. Alex Johnson scored  
the winning run.

**Figures 6, Red Sox 5**

A sacrifice fly by Mickey Stan-  
ley with one out in the 10th  
inning scored John Gangle, a  
three-run homer, and gave Detroit  
a 6-5 home triumph over Boston.  
The victory went to John Miller,  
who pitched 1 2/3 innings. Luis  
Ciant was the loser and now  
has a 4-4 won-lost record. Carl  
Fastrheim and Carlton Fisk  
did hit solo homers for Boston.

put Detroit first—banners in the leading Milwaukee Brewers in the Eastern Division.

**Texas 5, White Sox 6**

Despite a three-run homer by Bill Melton in the sixth and a two-run homer by Alvin Turner in the eighth, White Sox pitcher Alvin Turner was the Chicago White Sox, 6-5, home on a four-run uprising in the seventh. The rally was high-rouble by Tony Oliva's two doubles that broke a 4-4 tie.

**Yanks 11, Brewers 4**

Before the New York Yankees opened their three-game series with the Milwaukee Brewers at Yankee stadium, manager Ralph Houk said he was waiting for his players to put everything together—their hitting and pitching. The Yankees certainly have been tuned in. They proceeded to do well in both departments as they beat the Brewers, 11-4.

**Angels 7, A's 2**

Five-game loser Clyde Wright was on his first hit of the season, a first-inning, six-hit, as California won on its fifth straight game, trouncing the Oakland A's, 7-2, at home.

## \$50,000 Match For September

**PORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.**—May 17 (AP)—Bobby Riggs and Chris Evert agreed today to meet in a \$50,000 winner-take-all tennis match here Sept. 22.

"It will be the beauty and the beast," said Riggs, 55, who won the Sunday series a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Australian Margaret Smith in what was billed as a "battle of the sexes."

"I am the champion of women's tennis," Riggs said today after the match was announced.

"I don't know if people will want to see her against big, bad Bob. They saw what happened to Margaret."

Miss Evert, 18, is the U.S. money winner on the WTLA tour this year, collecting more than \$40,000.

LAS VEGAS, May 16 (NYT)—Battle fatigue continued to take its toll of top players in the \$150,000 Allan King tennis tournament yesterday.

The latest seeded figures to withdraw from the 32-grade heat, so Australian balls, post-Dallas hit, were so hungry young pro rivals were: Max Roswell, Marty Riessen and John Newcombe, the defending champion.

Roswell, 38, unable to sustain his customary keenness, was outplayed and overpowered by Rodcoe Tanner, the 21-year-old left-hander from Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 6-3, 6-2. It was Tanner's second straight victory in matches this year with the venerable Australian, seeded third here.

Another improving 21-year-old Brian Gottfried of Port Lauderdale, Fla., shot down the sixth seeded Riessen with effective lobs and cross-court passing shots, 6-3, in the second-round contest. On all-weather cement courts at Caesar's Palace, Newcombe lost to fellow-Australian Colin Dible 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

Ridgely's 6-0, 3-6, 6-4 triumph over eighth-seeded Andy Renszawske left only two seeded entries in the first round—Arthur Ashe and Cliff Drysdale.

One reason for the collapse of the tour's heavy hitters may have been an emotional letdown after World Championship of Tennis' final.

But to suggest that this tournament is not taking seriously the pro would be unfair. As the first major promotion of the newly formed Association of Tennis Professionals, it is an event that players have been pushing. An 800-tournament series with a \$30 million prize pool, a new career earnings cap, a \$15,000 runner-up check and two days of "live" national television could hardly be dismissed.

**Thailand Boxer Champ**

BANGKOK, May 17 (AP)—Thailand's Chatchai Chionoi won the vacant World Boxing Association flyweight championship today when he ring doctoring his opponent, Sergio Cordero, who observed could not continue after the fifth round because of a cut on his eye.

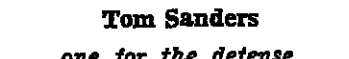
**The Scoreboard**

CYCLING—At Jerusalem, West German Dieter Uster won the six-day race, finishing the 514-mile course at second.

By Sam Goldaper

**NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT)**—His name was seldom on the lips of screaming fans and rarely was there a sign bearing his name over the balcony railing at the Boston Garden. Tom Sanders was never one of the exciting forwards in the National Basketball Association.

But the men who played against him would tell you that he is 6-foot-6-inch gangly, quiet and was for much of his 13 seasons the best defensive forward in the NBA. He played on eight championship teams after the Celtics had selected him as surprising No. 1 draft choice in 1960. New York University in 1960.



There was another surprise when I was invited to join the Invited Sanders Tuesday when he became the first black head coach at Harvard and the first black head baseball coach in Ivy League.

It's a long way from Harlem to Harvard," Sanders said. "The only thing that's the same is the first three letters of each." Thomas Ernest Sanders grew up on 16th Street and Lenox Avenue and attended Seward Park High School on the lower side of New York.

In those days," said the 34-year-old man better known as Coach or Tom, "they would send black kids to Food Trades and Commerce Vocational to encourage us toward a profession. I went to Seward instead because I had few friends on basketball team."

**Baseball Failure**

Sanders was never much of a baseball athlete. Growing up in Harlem he was considered a failure, but not an outstanding one. He was a baseball player ahead of basketball and was as a pitcher that he acquired the nickname of "Pitch."

I was tall, thin and long-

armed," he said, "and people thought I looked like Setchel Paige. But I didn't stay a pitcher long because I treasured my teeth too much. I developed a habit of catching the ball with my mouth, and it got to be a painful experience every time I went to the mound."

Sanders turned to basketball and the playgrounds of Harlem where, he said, "quickly disbelieving that I was not a great thrill to shooting, I felt that if I shot, I was leaving the other kids out of the game. I looked at shooting as a reward for playing."

Sanders, who left the Celtics "because I felt that my days as a pro basketball player were over," leaves the NBA with a 10-point career scoring average. His best scoring season was a 12.8 average in the 1965-66 season.

| AMERICAN LEAGUE  |    |      |      | NATIONAL LEAGUE  |              |      |      |      |    |
|------------------|----|------|------|------------------|--------------|------|------|------|----|
| Eastern Division |    |      |      | Eastern Division |              |      |      |      |    |
| W                | L  | Pct. | GB   | W                | L            | Pct. | GB   |      |    |
| Baltimore        | 15 | 17   | .468 | —                | 21           | 14   | .600 | —    |    |
| Buffalo          | 15 | 17   | .468 | —                | 21           | 14   | .600 | —    |    |
| York             | 15 | 17   | .468 | 1.2              | Montreal     | 14   | 17   | .453 | 5  |
| Pittsburgh       | 14 | 16   | .467 | 1.2              | Pittsburgh   | 16   | 16   | .448 | 5  |
| Philadelphia     | 14 | 16   | .462 | —                | Philadelphia | 15   | 16   | .438 | 6  |
| St. Louis        | 15 | 19   | .441 | 1.3              | St. Louis    | 10   | 23   | .303 | 19 |
| Western Division |    |      |      | Western Division |              |      |      |      |    |
| W                | L  | Pct. | GB   | W                | L            | Pct. | GB   |      |    |
| Chicago          | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Chicago      | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Louis        | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Louis    | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| St. Paul         | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | St. Paul     | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |
| Minneapolis      | 16 | 15   | .516 | —                | Minneapolis  | 16   | 15   | .516 | —  |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE          |    |      |       | NATIONAL LEAGUE                  |    |      |      |        |
|--------------------------|----|------|-------|----------------------------------|----|------|------|--------|
| Eastern Division         |    |      |       | Eastern Division                 |    |      |      |        |
| W                        | L  | Pct. | GB    | W                                | L  | Pct. | GB   |        |
| White                    | 17 | .485 | —     | Chicago                          | 21 | 14   | .600 | —      |
| Yankees                  | 17 | .484 | —     | New York                         | 18 | 15   | .545 | 2      |
| Yankees                  | 15 | .469 | 1 1/2 | Montreal                         | 17 | 14   | .553 | 5      |
| Yankees                  | 14 | .467 | 1 1/2 | Pittsburgh                       | 13 | 16   | .448 | 5      |
| Yankees                  | 14 | .462 | 1     | Philadelphia                     | 12 | 20   | .374 | 10     |
| Yankees                  | 13 | .441 | 1 1/2 | St. Louis                        | 10 | 23   | .303 | 10     |
| Western Division         |    |      |       | Western Division                 |    |      |      |        |
| W                        | L  | Pct. | GB    | W                                | L  | Pct. | GB   |        |
| St. Paul                 | 18 | .505 | —     | San Francisco                    | 26 | 14   | .656 | —      |
| St. Paul                 | 18 | .493 | —     | St. Paul                         | 22 | 15   | .594 | 2 1/2  |
| St. Paul                 | 20 | .451 | 3     | Cincinnati                       | 20 | 14   | .588 | 3      |
| St. Paul                 | 17 | .514 | 4     | Los Angeles                      | 20 | 16   | .556 | 4      |
| St. Paul                 | 15 | .500 | 4 1/2 | Atlanta                          | 15 | 19   | .438 | 8      |
| St. Paul                 | 12 | .387 | 8     | San Diego                        | 14 | 23   | .378 | 10 1/2 |
| Wednesday's Results      |    |      |       | (Thursday's games not included.) |    |      |      |        |
| New York 4, Milwaukee 4. |    |      |       | Wednesday's Results              |    |      |      |        |
| Boston 4, Kansas City 1. |    |      |       | St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.          |    |      |      |        |
| Chicago 6, Chicago 6.    |    |      |       | New York 3, Montreal 3.          |    |      |      |        |
| Cleveland 7, Oakland 4.  |    |      |       | Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.    |    |      |      |        |
| (Only games scheduled.)  |    |      |       | Los Angeles 3, Cincinnati 3.     |    |      |      |        |
| Thursday's Games         |    |      |       | Atlanta 3, Houston 2.            |    |      |      |        |
| At California, night.    |    |      |       | San Diego 4, San Fran. 1.        |    |      |      |        |
| At City at Texas, night. |    |      |       | Thursday's Games                 |    |      |      |        |
| At Minnesota, night.     |    |      |       | St. Louis 3, Chicago 4.          |    |      |      |        |
| At Detroit, night.       |    |      |       | Los Angeles 3, Cincinnati 1.     |    |      |      |        |
| At New York, night.      |    |      |       | Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.      |    |      |      |        |
| At Cleveland, night.     |    |      |       | Atlanta at Houston, night.       |    |      |      |        |
| At New York, night.      |    |      |       | New York at Montreal.            |    |      |      |        |

(Continued from Back Page)

**(Continued from Back Page)**

[illegible]



